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correlated. It is not necessary that we shall conclude that all of the mental processes are associational, and we must, in fact, admit that retention, and possibly other factors, in memory are not of this character. What memory means physiologically we do not know; where memories are stored we do not know; and how they are stored we do not know. All that we do know is that certain disturbances of the brain are accompanied by certain mental abnormalities, and that similar mental abnormalities are produced by or accompany diverse lesions. We have no facts which at present will enable us to locate the mental processes in the brain any better than they were located fifty years ago. That the mental processes may be due to cerebral activities we may believe, but with what anatomical elements the individual mental processes may be connected we do not know. Notwithstanding our ignorance, it would appear best and most scientific that we should not adhere to any of the phrenological systems, however scientific they may appear to be on the surface. We should be willing to stand with Brodmann, believing that mind is a function or an attribute of the brain as a whole, or is a concomitant of cerebral operations, but I at least am unwilling to stand with the histological localizationists on the ground of a special mental process for special cerebral areas or for special cerebral cell groups.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

PROFESSORSHIPS IN CHINA

WE are requested to state that several teaching positions in the Imperial Pei-Yang University, Tientsin, China, are likely to be open as soon as stable conditions are restored in China. Applications should be sent to President S. H. Wang, Imperial Pei-Yang University, Tientsin. An application should contain: (1) a cable address so that the appli-

cant can be engaged by cable, if necessary, (2) a full statement of qualifications, especially practical and teaching experience, (3) age of applicant and other personal details, so that, in the absence of an interview some idea of the personality of the applicant can be obtained. The Imperial Pei-Yang University is the provincial University for Chih-li (the province which contains Peking), and its position in the educational system of China is similar to that which the state university of a correspondingly important state in the United States would occupy. This does not mean that it is comparable to the University of Wisconsin, for example. The university, founded in 1893 by Dr. Chas. D. Tenney, was destroyed in 1900 and rebuilt in 1902. Its present president is Wang Shohlien, a noted Chinese educator and man of affairs, a graduate of Woolwich, England. Of the numerous schools which are eventually to constitute the university only three have yet been organized, Law, Civil Engineering and Mining and Metallurgy. In 1910 the foreign staff consisted of two professors of law, three professors of civil engineering, one professor of mechanical engineering, a professor of history and economics, a professor of chemistry, a professor of mining and geology, and a professor of metallurgy, in addition to a numerous staff of Chinese professors and other officers. The courses of study in these schools are similar to those in American technical schools, but, as can readily be understood, the conditions surrounding the work are somewhat primitive, and make-shifts are often necessary. Nevertheless, Columbia University and the University of California have recognized the completion of the course in this university as equivalent to attaining the B.S. degree. A description of the university and its work can be found in *Engineering News* (one of the numbers during the autumn of 1910). All the work in technical subjects is done in English, though many of the students do not speak English with much ease or fluency. In some respects the equipment is quite complete, and in others it is lacking. The students are at

present comparatively few in number and in many cases their preparation is insufficient, but these disadvantages are being removed. The principal conditions of the contract which the university enters into with its professors provide for a three-year term of service. The salary is paid in silver at the rate of 300 Hongping taels per lunar month (the Hongping tael varies in value according to the rate of exchange, usually 60 cents to 65 cents; there are twelve and one third lunar months in the year). Free medical attendance is provided as well as suitable living quarters; these latter are substantial brick houses, provided with electric light and water. The traveling expenses of the professors to China and return are paid in the event of his completing his contract. The conditions of life in China are so different that it is impossible to convey an accurate idea of them in words. In general it may be said that any one who objects to unfamiliar and, in some respects, crude conditions of life and work would probably not enjoy the life in China, while others will find much of interest and pleasure in it. The cost of living is low, for \$1,500 per year a small family can live in much greater comfort than upon the same sum in America. It will be necessary for the applicant to sail from San Francisco during the first week in July, in order to begin work with the autumn term. More detailed information upon any points in doubt can be obtained by writing to Thos. T. Read, 420 Market Street, San Francisco, but any applicant should immediately send a letter containing the facts (1), (2), (3) to President Wang, stating, if necessary, that he is only tentatively a candidate, until fuller information is available. It must be remembered that the time available will not allow for many exchanges of letters and the final appointing will probably be done by cable. A copy of the application should be sent to Mr. Read.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

It was proposed on behalf of the Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons that Lord Lister should be buried in West-

minster Abbey, and the consent of the dean was obtained. Lord Lister, however, had expressed a wish to be buried in Hampstead Churchyard, where the body of his wife lies. The first part of the funeral service was held in Westminster Abbey on February 16. Only members of the family were present at the interment in Hampstead Churchyard.

At the University of Pennsylvania exercises on Washington's birthday several honorary degrees were conferred, including the doctorate of laws on Dr. William J. Mayo, the surgeon; the doctorate of science on Carl Hering, the electrical engineer, and the doctorate of public hygiene on Dr. A. C. Abbott, professor in the university.

At the stated meeting of the committee on science and the arts of the Franklin Institute held on February 7 Elliott Cresson Medals were awarded as follows: Alexander Graham Bell, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D., of Washington, D. C., in recognition of the value of his solution of the problem of the electrical transmission of articulate speech. Samuel Wesley Stratton, D.Eng., Sc.D., of Washington, D.C., in recognition of his distinguished and directive work in physical science and metrology, and its application in the arts and industries. Albert A. Michelson, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D., of Chicago, Ill., in recognition of his original and fruitful investigations in the field of physical optics. Alfred Noble, C.E., LL.D., of New York, in recognition of his distinguished achievements in the field of civil engineering. Elihu Thomson, Sc.D., Ph.D., of Swampscott, Mass., in recognition of his leading and distinguished work in the industrial applications of electricity. Edward Williams Morley, Sc.D., Ph.D., LL.D., of West Hartford, Conn., in recognition of his important contributions to chemical science and particularly of his accurate determinations of fundamental magnitudes. Johann Friedrich Adolph von Baeyer, Ph.D., F.M.R.S., of Munich, Germany, in recognition of the many important results of his extended research in organic chemistry and of his discovery of synthetic processes of great industrial value.